(ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್)

18. *Wheat and Wheat Products.*—The State is normally deficit in wheat and wheat products. The Government of India are supplying wheat to the licensed dealers in the State at controlled rates. The State's requirements of maida is estimated at 2,000 tons per month. The entire output of the local wheat flour mills, *viz.*, 1,500 tons per month and 500 tons per month imported from the Madras wheat flour mills are distributed throughout the State at the following controlled rates:—

	In Bangalore Corporation area.	*In mofussil area.*
Stocks of Madras Maida	0·29 nP. per lb.	0·31 nP. per lb.
Stock of Bangalore Maida	0·27 nP. per lb.	0·29 nP. per lb.

19. The entire output of Soji (about 125 tons) of the local flour mills is taken delivery of and distributed through Co-operative Societies.

ಸದ್ಯದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಹೀಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ Procurementನ್ನು ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗನೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ, ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಗರ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಕಿಯನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಲೆ ಏರುತ್ತದೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಹಾಸನ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಹೊಳೆನರಸೀಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ವಿಪರೀತ ಏರುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪೋ ತೆರೆಯುವ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ !

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಮೀಷನರಿಗೆ ಕಾಗದಬರೆದು, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಪೋ ತೆರೆಯುವ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಬೇಗ ಒಂದನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

SECRETARY.—I beg to lay on the Table replies to 13 questions of the previous Sessions.

[Placed in the Legislature Library No. 18/L.A. 1959 (Budget)].

PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ASSURANCES.

Sri M. RAMAPPA (Harihar).—I beg to present the First Report of the Committee on Government Assurances.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The Report is presented.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE ELECTRICITY BOARD.

(Discussion continued)

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಮ್. ಸಿ. ನರಸಿಂಹನ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಳಿದಿವೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಾಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ರಚನೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಅದರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ತನಿಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಯಾವುದೂ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಾಗಲೀ, ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗಾಗಲಿ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನನ್ನ ಸಲಹೆ ಯಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಈ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪತ್ರಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿಯಿರಬೇಕು. ಇದಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ, P.W.D ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ತಾವು ಜವಾಬು ಕೊಡುವ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು, ಬಾಕಿ ಅದರ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹತೋಟಿ ಹೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚನೆಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ, ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ 1958-59 ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿಗದಿಯಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 20,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಬಹುಶಃ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದೋ ಅಥವಾ Materials ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದೋ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಟ್ಯಾರಿಫ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಿಷಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನದೇನೂ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನನ್ನ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಟ್ಯಾರಿಫ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಶಿಫಾರಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತೆ. ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಶಿಫಾರಸು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ದರಗಳೂ ಈಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೊದಲನ 100ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ 5 nP. ಗಳಂತೆಯೂ ಅದಾದ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ 100 ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ 3 nP. ಯಂತೆಯೂ ಇರುವುದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನ 100 ಯೂನಿಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ 8 nP. ಯಂತೆಯೂ, ಅದರ ಮುಂದಿನ ಪ್ರತಿ 100 ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ 6 nP. ಯಂತೆಯೂ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು

ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ, ಮಾಹೆಯಾನ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಂದೂವರೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅಥವಾ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 18 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಮಿತಿಯವರ ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಈಗಿರುವಂತೆಯಾದರೂ ಇರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ದರಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಮತ್ತೆ ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಮಾತ್ರ ನೋಡಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬಾರದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರು ನಿನ್ನೆ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಬೇಗ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ಪಂಪ್ಸ್ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಭಾವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರ ನೀತಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಡಿದರೆ 1958-59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಕೆಲವು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಕಡಮೆ ಇದೆ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಪಂಪುಸೆಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ 1958 59ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 6.7 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟು ಇದ್ದುದು 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ 5.22 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೆ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ 6.72 ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟು ಇದ್ದುದು 1959-60ರಲ್ಲಿ 5.3 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಇಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್.ಗೆ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ 3.4 ಲಕ್ಷ ಇದ್ದುದು 1959-60ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ, 1958-5 ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನಷ್ಟು 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾದಂಥ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರವು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್.ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೋರ್‌ವೆಲ್‌ಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನೀತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಿಗೂ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಇರಬೇಕು. ಆ ನೀತಿ ಇವತ್ತು ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವೊಂದು ಟೀಕೆಗೂ ಒಳಗಾಗದಂತೆ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾದ ನೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†**Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA** (Mangalore I).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset let me congratulate the Board on its very good work during the period under view, that is, for the last 18 months. I have no hesitation in saying that they have had to work under peculiar circumstances and in the circumstances in which they were placed they have striven their best and there is no reason to doubt their *bona fides* or to say that they have committed any default in the faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to them. I would try to meet some of the points of criticism and show that the criticism that they levelled against the Board has arisen out of their ignorance about certain aspects of the working of the Board. It was mentioned by my friend Sri Narasimhan that in Madras while presenting the budget of the Board a speech covering about 20 pages was made by the Minister Sri Ramaiah, the budget was very unceremoniously placed here before the House for discussion. He might have been right in saying that to some extent, but when I tell him the whole history I think he will agree that his criticism on that ground was not justified. All of us are human beings and we have got our own difficulties. All of us are aware that the Minister Sri Channabasappa was in the House answering interpellations till 1 o'clock but he had suddenly to leave the House on account of certain circumstances which were beyond his control and which needed imperatively his presence there. In those circumstances is it proper for us to criticise that no speech was made while presenting the budget? The absence of a speech by the Minister has not affected the situation in any way. The debate went on even without the Minister. May I ask what were the disadvantages of there not being a speech by the Minister? The reply of Government will be there to the debate.

Then, Sir, I would also like to add that the pattern prevailing in Madras and the pattern prevailing in Mysore are so radically different that the respective outputs also would be essentially different. The House is

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

aware that in 1948 the Central Government formulated a policy that Electricity Boards should be constituted in the States and that electricity should be catered through the Boards and not by the State Governments directly, but many Governments were resisting this call from the Centre. It was only in 1956 or 1957 that some of the State Governments at any rate Madras and Mysore, slowly acceded to this request and formulated their Boards. At the time of formulating the Board, what were the conditions prevailing in Madras? Madras had at no time faced the difficulties that Mysore has been facing particularly on account of State reorganisation. Madras State was sliced into parts for carving Andhra, Kerala and Mysore so that the pattern that was prevailing there was totally different from the pattern here. What do we find here? Mysore inherited five different patterns radically different in every facet of the work, such as service conditions of staff, cadre, the charges of the officers, etc. They were not at all uniform and single as was in Madras with the result that the Government had to face several difficulties. I will illustrate my point by quoting certain examples.

It is well-known that after reorganisation, integration of services, equation and fixation of seniority, etc., all presented an extremely difficult job. I am told that even in Kerala they have not been able to finalise these, but I am not concerned with that here. I am concerned with the situation in Mysore. If equation and fixation of seniority have not been finally done with regard to other departments also, why single out this Electricity Board for the purpose of saying that the service conditions have not been stabilised? Unless this question of seniority is finally fixed, how is it possible to evolve a uniform cadre or service conditions applicable to all the officers?

Then, Sir, so far as tariff is concerned, it is seen from the report that the average rates per unit are as follows:

Rs.	nP.	
5	03	In old Mysore
6	38	In Bombay Karnatak
35	00	In Coorg
34	24	In Bombay Karnatak Diesel.
26	00	In Hyderabad Karnatak Diesel.

11-30 A.M.

If this is so, does it not require a certain amount of study and finalisation as regards the budget and finding out what would be fair and equitable? It was said that so far as uniformity is concerned, the Report of the Board is there. People have criticised it. Some people have said that the rate that is recommended with regard to the agricultural produce is not a proper one. That is a matter which is actively under the consideration of the Government and it is seen from the Report submitted by the Electricity Board that particular points are awaiting the decision of the Government. It was said that the Government had delayed very much. I am unable to agree with that view. It has been seen at what pressure the House has been working. There have been short notice questions and several Bills were introduced and various other items of business. The reason is that the output of work that is to be found by the Government of Mysore is so enormous that it has not been possible for them to decide all the questions Hon'ble Members forget the total load that is to be carried and they simply say that there is delay. At the time when the Electricity Board was constituted in Madras, was Madras able to put a final valuation of the assets made out? Still what is it that they did? They have put the estimated value of Rs. 70 crores and said 'With this we will go on'. Till to-day they have not been able to finalise and if Mysore has tentatively valued at Rs. 30 crores and subsequently raised it to Rs. 34 crores, is there anything wrong or is it possible? Let me go a little farther to enforce the reasoning that I am placing for consideration. In Madras the valuation should have been extremely easy. They had all the papers; they had all the accounts

necessary, but still they are not able to do on account of the complication. Here it is not like that. Accounts have to be received from Bombay, from Andhra, and from Madras and all these are to be integrated. So far as Coorg is concerned, the dimension being small, there may not be any difficulty, but so far as Andhra is concerned, it is under peculiar difficulty. The area that has come to us from Hyderabad was under the Government of Hyderabad State and they have not yet passed on their figures. All that the Government of Mysore can do is to press with all the vehemence at their command in corresponding, in seeking figures; if the Andhra Government has not been able to finalise and if it has not passed on the figures, what is it that the Government of Mysore can do? The charge against the Government of Mysore that in spite of the lapse of 18 months after the constitution of the Board, they are not able to do much, is something which does not stand scrutiny. It is all right with the Opposition with a view to criticising the Government.

Let me go to other aspects also. So far as the work of the Elecricity Board is concerned, my friend Sri Mallaradhya was very emphatic and he spotlighted, and concentrated all his criticism and the strength of the criticism with regard to agricultural pump sets. If we take a dispassionate view and try to compare the encouragement given by the Mysore State even in the old days or thereafter, we will find that it is something much better than what has been done in any other State.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—By way of personal explanation. I never said that in comparison with any other State, Mysore had deteriorated. My point was that the performance was good by itself but that it could have been easily better. I never compared it with Madras. I scrupulously avoided any reference to any other State.

SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I am sorry if I have misquoted my friend. If there is a general argument of criticism that something better could have been done, it is always after the period is over that we can say that. But do we analyse and find that during the period of review anything more can be done? I am prepared to meet that point. I am saying that with a certain amount of study behind.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—You find that there is a shortfall of Rs. 20 lakhs.

†SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—It is seen from the basic facts with regard to Madras. Madras from the very beginning built up a huge store at a time when they were available. Now would Sri Mallaradhya or Sri M. C. Narasimhan say that they with all the wisdom could have foreseen that foreign exchange difficulties are going to come about this time, whether they could have anticipated this. Sri Mallaradhya said with regard to the stores and stock position in old Mysore, that something very good has been done. I entirely agree with him. That is so because the area was small. Now with the integration of other parts, without bringing corresponding stock or store, is it not a job for the Government? During the period of 57-58 and 58-59 was it possible? what were the market conditions? did the market conditions permit? was it possible that even when the Government of Mysore had unlimited sources at disposal, regardless of financial implication if they had wanted, could they have done it? Have the Government been idle? It looks as if no schemes had been conceived by the Government. It is conceded that there has been appreciable increase with regard to the pump sets that have been set up. Under difficult circumstances it has been done, but so far as the study that can be done and so far as the attention that could be given to this aspect are concerned, I say that Mysore has completely beaten other States. But it has not been possible to implement in 1955 or the reason that there has been no material ready, no power available. There was a time when Mysore with bended knees were asking for 5,000 or 10,000 kilowatts. There was a time when Mysore generously

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

gave power to other States. I am sure one or two States have surplus and they will remember what Mysore did for them and come to the help of the Mysore State in releasing a certain amount of power which is available with them. Hon ble Members are aware that negotiations are already afoot by the Government of Mysore with the Government of Madras for releasing 5,000 to 10,000 kilowatts for a short period till Sharavati project comes into production. At the same time we must not forget that we cannot be stagnant and the demand is going to increase. Even when the Sharavati project comes into full production, with all the power generated we will be leagues behind to meet the increasing demand.

Let me mention a few facts with regard to the small district of South Kanara. A number of applications are pending for 1,000 horse power for industrial purposes and for agricultural problems. It is said that the materials are not available and the machines are not available. But whatever it is, one thing is certain that Government have collected all the factual data that could be collected with a view to go ahead with the schemes as expeditiously as possible. Does it mean that the Government is keeping quiet? As early as November 1957, the Government formulated a scheme of having a Special Investigating Circle at a cost of Rs. 22 lakhs and all the details have been worked out. Now how is it possible for the Government of Mysore to spend this amount of Rs. 22 lakhs unless it is included in the Plan? Now if the Hon'ble Members will kindly refer to the plans formulated for the the year 1959-60, they will find that this Circle has prepared plans and estimates for investigations of Hydel projects. I do not want to give the House the details which may not be necessary. The basic fact is there that investigation of other projects has been thought of by Government and they have been finalised in all its details and the Planning Commission were approached and they have agreed. It is only a waiting stage of implementation. Can this implementation and execution of schemes come overnight? They should have a plan and then finalise it after discussion. Can it ever be said that the Government is unaware of the availability of individual schemes to be selected? Here is a list of all schemes which have been thought of more or less in precise terms but the details of which could not be studied till now for the reasons which I am not going to analyse as the Members are aware that so far as these schemes are concerned, they are all fully surveyd. The Mysore Government has been pressing the Kerala Government for operating the Barapole project in Coorg. There have been conferences and exchange of ideas between the two Governments and the Central Government has to yield in favour of Mysore Government.

So far as the potential is concerned I read the report of the Madras Electricity Board; they seem to have gone to the end of the resources, so far as Hydro power is concerned, we are here today—on account of geographical conditions and other conditions prevailing in our State, we have got unlimited resources. At any rate, the particular schemes which have been surveyed, will give us 18 lakhs K.W. of power without any doubt. One or two projects which have been thought of by Government are with regard to Kalinadi and Orahi projects. They are big schemes. They are expected to yield 6,46,000 K.W. and 2,18,000 K.W. respectively. I am mentioning this just to illustrate that the Government have been doing something and they have not been idle. With regard to resources, several schemes have been investigated and schemes have been formulated.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—On a point of order, Sir. How can the Hon'ble Member refer to resources and investigation, etc., when they are outside the purview of the report. How can he refer to that, Sir?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I do not understand why the Members should think of interrupting him when he is anxious to finish his speech early.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO (Basavangudi).—My friends should have been more liberal in their speeches in regard to the working of the Electricity Board.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I take objection to the statement made. I have not spoken outside the points of Electricity Board financial statement. So far as I am concerned, he cannot make a statement like that. I could have easily stretched for another hour. I did not want to do it.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—He is trying to interfere on a point when he should not have done because when the Electricity Board is to function, it has got certain preparatory stages. I am trying to show that the Board is doing something, and things cannot happen overnight, certain amount of perliminary study is necessary which involves so much of surveys and that has been done. I would like to refer to the point on which so much has been said by my friend Sri Narasimhan, that is, with regard to the agricultural pump sets. It is an agreed proposition both at the Centre and the State Government level-a unanimous opinion of all the members here, that so far as the agricultural production is concerned, it concerned, it should be stepped up. The House is fully aware of the various schemes that have been profounded and that are being pushed through ever since the Party came into power. So far as the policy is concerned, there are no two opinions about it. It is a fact that agricultural production has not reached to the maximum level. The number of pump-sets that were installed in Madras, it is stated, is nearly 7 times more. It is not that the Mysore Government is not willing to instal more pumps. The Mysore Government has thought of a bigger scheme. I am aware of a scheme which is under the active consideration of Mysore Government where as a result of which 8.33 crores of rupees are going to be spent.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—We have got very short time at our disposal. Please finish it early.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Several members are anxious to speak. Many of us will not be able to participate.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Would it not be convenient to have it discussed in the next session?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Only yesterday some friends on the other side were complaining that the Government was not keen on enacting legislation. The next session will be entirely meant for Land Reforms Bill, and, if time permits, other Bills will be taken up. It is better we finish it now.

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—It is the opinion of the majority members here that quite a number of persons want to have their say. I do not know whether the House will be willing to sit in the afternoon also. But I would suggest that they woul rise at.

Sri Y. VEERAPPA.—Mr. Channabasappa is not here. We expect a very good reply from him. Therefore it is better to see that it is postponed to next session so that we will be able to participate in the debate.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—At one o' clock, I shall call the Hon'ble Minister to reply.

Sri B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA.—I was only mentioning, Sir, that the Government was having under its active consideration a scheme involving 8.33 crores of rupees in which the number of pumpsets that are going to be installed is 33.880. Sir, I would say not only that the Government has considered the question but the Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture has taken up the matter directly with the Centre and it is receiving the active and sympathetic consideration and as and when funds are provided, the Government will implement it without any doubt. So far as the pump sets are concerned or the agricultutural schemes are concerned, the primary difficulty will be not the willingness in the mind of the Government functioning in the manner that it is sought to be, but the availability of the material is a very serious handicap. No Government can be held responsible for the conditions that are prevailing today. I am aware that the Board has in its possession a good size of materials. When that is so, if any Member should criticise that this has not been done on account of conditions beyond the control of the Board or the

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

Government, would it be proper, Sir, to criticise the Government and say that they have not done anything. With regard to pump sets, lakhs of acres are put under cultivation. That is so far as the desire, the eagerness and the speed with which the Government is working. The criticism is entirely misplaced because they were probably unaware of the circumstances. Sir, it was then said that the mode of accounting adopted by Madras is slightly different from the budget estimates that were given by the Mysore Electricity Board. It can be remembered that it is not possible to follow rigidly the provisions of the Act of 1948. Basic principles may be adhered to in the functioning of Electricity Board. Once that has been done, to say that Act should be followed rigidly everywhere is an impossibility. Just two men cannot be equal to one another in all respects cent per cent—intellectually and in every other respect, it is therefore possible that the procedure adopted by the Mysore Electricity Board may be different, but it does not in any way contravene the Mysore Electricity Act. With regard to accounting, while in one year interest was charged at 3 per cent, in another 4 per cent, depreciation was charged at 4½ per cent. Sir, we have to see it in this light. What is it that the Statute provides? The Statute contains three relevant sections, 61, 64 and 68. In calculating the reserve for depreciation, there is the 7th schedule which analyses the various components and which gives different years and different basis of calculation. 3 per cent basis is not there. It was once done at 3 per cent. But that does not necessarily mean that it is the right thing and if it is done at 4½ per cent that there is anything wrong, because varying factors have to be recognised and if uniform rate is not done, there is nothing wrong. If one has to strictly adhere to 7th Schedule, then it will be much more. In building up a reserve, we constitute a Depreciation Fund. It is always on the safe side if it is done at a slightly higher value of 4½ per cent. It is absolutely all right and it is not a statutory violation to raise it from 4 per cent to 4½ per cent.

One more criticism was levelled by Sri Narasimhan that the Board had violated the Statute. The Statute provides that the Board shall place the budget before the Government. Who says that it has not been done? We presume that if the provisions are there supplementary things are also there. It is nowhere said that they have not acted on correct conclusions. On the other hand, I have ascertained that it has been brought to the notice of the Government. This Budget is not like the one which can be voted upon or which can be rejected. Therefore, Sir, we must not mistake between the scope of the discussion on a Budget Demand presented by the Finance Minister and the Budget that is presented by the Electricity Board which is of a different pattern altogether. Sir, it was said that the scope of the work which has been envisaged by the Board is not adequate. Sir, may I say that it depends upon the spending capacity and the area covered and the jurisdiction of the Board? First of all, if materials are not available, if the pattern of expenditure that has been prevailing all along is such that it is not possible to spend more than what was provided for, there might be provision made but they would not be able to spend. The Government and the Board have to balance between practicality and ideology. It is one thing to say that we have to do many things in a short time. That is not practical. We must take a realistic and practical point of view and find out what has been spent in the previous year. The plans envisaged by the Board are perfectly in order and it does not at all mean if there is anything new, it could not come by way of supplementary demands. Therefore, the criticism which have been levelled that the Board has not been thinking on proper dimensions and is rather lax does not stand to scrutiny. It was said that so far as service conditions are concerned, there has been a sort of delay and neglect and purchases were not made. Sir, if we take idea by idea and subject

by subject, there is no doubt that under the circumstances which have been existing, the Board has striven its best. Sir, at the time the Board was constituted in September 1957 you must remember that it had no separate Stores Purchase Committee and the Board has now formed a separate Committee and this separate Committee has been trying to build up the stock. There has been a criticism that there has been no valuation with regard to Stores. There are very sound rules, standing rules that stores valuation should be revised once in 10 years. Has that been done every where? There are States which have not revised it for more than 25 years. It was said that the stores which were handed over to the Board by the Government are obsolete. Sir, to some extent, there is justification in that, because in olden days in Mysore rehabilitation of plant was not properly attended to. But that is not a problem which has crept in over night. Replacement of machinery, replacement of high tension wires, replacement of every servicing condition should have been attended to and it has not been done. To make matters worse, the present market conditions, the present state of affairs, and the availability are factors which have to be reckoned. In that light, I may submit that so far as the resources of the Board are concerned, so far as the stores are concerned, it is receiving the attention of the Government. Sir, with regard to the material that has been bought more than 40 years ago, some of them deserve to be condemned as being obsolete either on account of new discoveries or changes. With regard to stores a certain level of expenditure has to be permitted. If that level is not revised, the Accountant General will not permit the purchases and in that light, they have to bestow attention and find out what exactly the quantity of material that is capable of being used and try to supplement it by enhancing the limits up to which purchases could be made and stores could be built up. There was also criticism that recruitment has not been proper and that the Bills are not presented in time and that dues from the Government have not been recovered. Sir, you must remember that till the Constitution of the Board, it was a Government Department.

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Whether there is delay in payment by the Central Government or State Government did not in the least matter. Now that the Board has come and matters are settling down it is for the Government to see that there is no avoidable delay. There is a criticism that if a poor man has delayed payment connections are cut. That kind of criticism does not really come to grips because under what circumstances, in respect of which person the connection is to be cut, is a matter which is in the discretion of the Board. If the Board has done there with the intention of punishing a person, that criticism is sound. But the Board has got a right to disconnect. That all depends upon the chances of realisation. If a person is known to be incapable of paying and the connection is cut, is there anything wrong? But does that apply to the State Government or the Central Government? Is there any doubt that dues from the Central and State Governments will not be realised in full? But so far as the other aspect is concerned, namely, that the Board has not been discharging its duties properly or doing things not worth commendation, some of the recommendations made by the Iyengar Committee elicit unanimous support but there are a few which are also open to certain amount of differences of opinion. It has far reaching consequences. The time that has been required for the presentation of the report cannot be said to be unduly long when it is seen that the Government has the report under consideration.

It was said that the facilities that have been given to the members of the staff of the Board are not adequate, that the level of salaries that is given is low. But when we have to remember that the whole pattern of service conditions and cadres with regard to all the departments are to be revised, it will not be possible for one

(SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA)

department to go ahead. But it is the duty of the Government to see what the reactions are with regard to the revision of service conditions in other departments. You should not forget that Government while constituting the Board have expressly said that the Board will have nothing to do with the change of service conditions in the department, either of an official or an officer. That is the protection that has been given then.

Several considerations which are going to operate upon the working of the Board during the succeeding year, the Budget Estimates and the recommendations of the Board are now before the Government. It has been represented to the Board with a certain amount of vehemence that in a particular area the supply is only to the extent of 500 kwts in regard to the request made by certain persons and they have to wait till the people of the other areas are satisfied. This is an unreasonable restriction that is sought to be placed upon the harmonious working of the Board. I am saying that because the power that is available, and the willingness on the part of the people with which they take it are all vital factors to be taken into consideration. There cannot be a restraining force with no advantage to anybody that until a particular area has been brought to the level of another area nothing should be done. What is the power that is available ? Can we step it up ? Are we doing our best for utilising it ? These are all factors which should be considered.

Suggestions have been made to Government in these matters and I believe they are under consideration. There is an objection that the supply of power during nights is of no use for raiyats. I am afraid it may not be wholly correct for the reason that in certain areas, at any rate in the areas from which I come, they would not like to have power in the day time

One thing can be done. The power that is available can be easily distributed for industries in any area or all over the State or it could be regularised by requesting all the industrial units not to enjoy a holiday only on a Sunday but by spreading over the week like Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday. That power which can be released will be available for cultivation, for agricultural purposes unbroken. That suggestion is under consideration of Government. There is also a suggestion. Instead of supplying power to the industry at 6 o'clock, it may be shifted on to 7-30 in the morning I am sure greater use can be made and it will be most welcome.

It was also said that so far as the staff of the Board is concerned, it was a rule or convention or a term of the service condition that free supply of power should be given to them. After all it is a very small matter. I would not like that there should be any dissatisfaction amongst the staff over this matter.

I should finally say that the various criticisms which have been levelled do not stand scrutiny. The Government has, under the circumstances, done its very best and deserves a word of appreciation and congratulation and not the harsh criticisms that have been made.

†Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY (Coondapur).—Sir, at the very outset I should like to say that we have not been given enough time to discuss this very important subject and within the limited time available, it is not possible either for me or for the Members to say the things they have in mind.

I must also confess that I was astonished at the performance of my friend Sri Vaikunta Baliga. He has the reputation of being a very good advocate in a very bad case (*Laughter*). He has performed this task very brilliantly today.

Sir, I am sorry to say that this Government suffers from an inflated notion of their own greatness, of the justice they are supposed to be doing to all, with the result that they refuse to listen to the voice of reason or the several criticisms made from this side. Taking for example the very budget now under discussion, I must point out how the Government have treated this House with scant courtesy. With

regard to the first year's budget, in the financial statement, in the introduction itself in Part I, it has been stated :

"The first Budget of the Board for the year 1958-59 was submitted directly to Government, as the State Electricity Consultative Council had not yet been constituted by Government. This is the Second Annual Financial Statement of the Board and is being placed before the Council newly constituted as required under Rule 59 of the Mysore State Electricity (Supply) Rules, 1957".

"The Statements have to be sent to Government before the close of February as per Section 61 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, for causing the same to be laid on the table of the Houses of the Legislature, for discussion though not for vote".

Section 61 of the Electricity Supply Act reads thus :

"(1) In February of each year the Board shall submit to the State Government a statement in the prescribed form of the estimated capital and revenue receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year.

(2) The said statement shall include a statement of the salaries of the members, officers and servants of the Board and of such other particulars as may be prescribed.

(3) The State Government shall as soon as may be after the receipt of the said statement cause it to be laid on the table of the House or as the case may be, Houses of the State Legislature ; and the said statement shall be open to discussion therein, but shall not be subject to vote."

This is the first time that the Government have been pleased to give an opportunity to this House to discuss the budget. My friend Sri Narasimhan clearly brought before the House how the same budget is being treated in a neighbouring State, Madras. I find from the proceedings of the Houses there, that three days were allotted, contrary to what my friend Sri Baliga would say. I am sorry he has misconstrued the whole thing. The Hon'ble Minister for P.W.D. of the Madras Government placed his speech consisting of 66 pages before the House the previous day and his statement gave a complete picture, its pros and cons, so that the Members may come to the House prepared. But what do we find here ? A bare budget statement is given without giving any explanatory notes or details. The Act prescribes that Government shall give "all such other particulars as may be prescribed". What are the particulars that have been given to us in the budget statement ? We are groping in the dark. Absolutely nothing has been given to us. The Act also contemplates that an annual report also be submitted by the Board to the Government. We are not supplied with the report at all. My friend Sri Baliga seems to have got hold of the report. I do not know if the report was submitted to Government and if so, I would like to ask why it has not been given to us. Probably I have to ask Sri Baliga. He made a wonderful speech without any substance. Everyone of us would have to make such speechs if we continue to grope in the dark.

SRI F. X. DENIS PINTO (Kaup).—Sir, my friend says that Sri Baliga made a fine speech without substance. Actually it was full of substance.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I am glad there are Members on the other side to appreciate his speech.

The point I was driving was that this Government has not realised the implications and the importance of electricity. Hon'ble friends on this side have given comparative figures of the achievements of certain neighbouring States. There is nothing wrong in doing that. I will confine myself to one or two facts only. My friend Sri Narasimhan gave certain figures with regard to electrification in Madras. In Madras uptil 1957-58, electrification was done in 1,300 villages, and 16,956 pump sets were installed. For the year 1958-59, their target was electrification of 1,000 villages and installation of 10,000 pump sets. We find

(SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY)

that as on 1st November 1958, *i.e.*, within six months, they have electrified 536 villages and installed 7,984 pump sets. What do you find here? In Mysore according to the Hon'ble Ministeres own statement made yesterday, the target for the whole of the second-five year plan is 7,000 pump sets......

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA.—May I know the source from which my friend got these figures?

Sri V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—I got them from the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Assembly. I am willing to pass it on to the Hon'ble Minister. This again shows how completely ignorant he is of the situation in the Madras and sorrounding States. He is in insolation. They are frogs in the well. They are not willing to know what is happening around them and when valid criticisms are made they get irrigated and angry. I do not know what kind of local patriotism this is. That is what happened when we criticised the Government regarding the Gorwala report. They are so sensitive that they want no criticism. I believe that self-criticism is the best medicine. You should criticise yourself first and then allow others to criticise you. Then alone you would know what you are and it is no good having inflated impressions of your own goodness and greatness.

I will now give certain figures given by Sri Channabasappa in an article written for the Dassara exhibition. The latest figures in regard to the achievements in Mysore State are: Till 1947 the I P installation was 1,021 and in 1958 it is 1,596. This is the statement of the Hon'ble Minister. The number of villages electrified was 298 in 1947 and 1,305 in 1958. That is the achievement of this Government. The Ministers and the Government can pat themselves on their back as they always do that they have made wonderful achievements and that in the forseeable furure they would be coming up to the level of Madras and Bombay, because Madras and Bombay have left them far behind in the production of electricity.

I do not want to dilate upon many other things because my friends have said a lot of things that ought to be said and the time at my disposal is also very short. My friend Sri Baliga has said a lot of things, but I would like to read here one sentence from the speech of the Executive Engineer, Mysore Division: "The frequent power failures are due to the obsolete machinery and equipment; we are centuries behind some other States." A report of his speech appears in papers recently. This is the statement from an Executive Engineer of this very State. I want the Government to take note of this fact. This is a statement coming from the horse's mouth itself and we now know where we are. I appeal to the Government; let them understand the situation, let them not gloat over their so called achievements. It may be that they have made some achievements, I do not want to deny that, but let them not be too sensitive about criticism. We do not want to destroy anything, but we want to construct. I do not want to say much with regard to this.

Then, Sir, a Council has been formed under the Act, but the Local Advisory Committees for each district do not seem to have been forced. This is absolutely necessary because these are the committees which go into the question and formulate plans as regards the execution of electricity projects and other things.

With regard to meter reading and submission of bills I found in my own place that after nearly 2½ months they are demanding the dues. The position is the same in other parts also. Then people have to go to the office miles and miles away to make payments. Lot of difficulties is caused to the consumers because they have to go to the office during certain fixed hours when only they receive payment. Is it impossible for the Board to make arrangements to go round and collect the amounts and pass receipts to the consumers. This suggestion was put forward before the Madras Ministry and I do not know what is the position there now.

Then, I want to say something about the conditions of workers in some of the areas under the Electricity Board. My friend Sri Baliga naturally tried to defend the Government and the Board and said all sorts of things, but may I bring to the notice of Government the condition of workers in South Kanara, Bellary and some other areas where ome of the electricity concerns have been nationalised? The Mangalore Electricity Supply Company was nationalised on 15th October 1956 by the then Madras Government and this Government took it over. The condition of the workers in Mangalore, Bellary and some other areas is very delicate. They are neither Government servants nor servants of the Board because they have not been absorbed and their conditions of service are not the same as of the other staff. I will read here one sentence from a letter written by the then Chief Engineer of this State to the servants of the Company: "In respect of the employees so absorbed, service under the Government shall be counted from the vesting date, namely 15th October 1956." These servants were getting certain benefits under the Company. They were getting free uniform, free electricity, free medical aid, a minimum of 2 months bonus, gratuity on retirement from the company, overtime wages, provident fund at the rate of 10 per cent. After taking over the Company the Board has deprived them of these amenities. The money value of these works out to about 35 per cent of the employee's basic wages per month. In the Board there are two classes of servants, servants who have been absorbed from the company and permanent servants of the Board. Some of the amenities which are given to the permanent servants are not given to the company servants who have been absorbed. There is a dispute pending between the company workers and the old company in the High Court regarding certain compensation which is due to them. Since the matter is *sub judice* I am not referring to it here. With regard to other matters there is no uniformity of service conditions between the servants of the Board and the servants of the companies taken over by the Board. I request the Government to go into this question and rationalise the service condition and make them uniform as early as possible. Sri Narasimhan brought into focus the pitiable condition of certain servants who are getting only As. 10 per day. I am not aware of it. He said that 3,000 workers of the Board are getting only As. 10 per day. This is very bad and the sooner these things are mended the better for the Government, the Board and all of us.

Then, Sir, I have received certain letters from a number of persons from North Karnatak area. Some of the licencees there, are bulk purchasers and they distribute electricity. There are six concerns like this in that area. This system causes great hardship to the consumers because the licensees are not in a position to expand their routes and the people are feeling the pinch of the rates very much. I had a discussion with the Minister when he told me that he had presided over a conference where these things were mooted. He had promised to consider these aspects. The only solution is to acquire all these routes and distribute electricity through the Government agency. In the interests of the North Karnatak area I request Government to do this as early as possible.

I do not want to take much time, but the way the Government have placed this budget before this House is really very unhappy. I suppose Government will henceforth do the needful in this matter and give this House ample opportunity to discuss this very important matter which affects the welfare of the whole State.

12-30 P.M.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ (ಪಾಳ್ಯಂ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಗಾಗಿ 1959-60ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಆಯುವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮಗೀಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಸಂಶಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಆದರ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳಾಗಿವೆ, ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು, ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಈವರೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ)

ಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಅನ್ನತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದ ಹಣಕ್ಕೂ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೂ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ರಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇನೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಆಯುವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಒಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಏನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಧನೆಮಾಡಿದೆ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಮುಗಿದಕೂಡಲೆ ಆಯಾ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿತ್ತು, ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಿತು ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಆಯಾಯ ಸಾಲಗೇ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಖೈದಾದ ನಂತರ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಶಾಸನಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡಲೇಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ನೇಮಾವಳಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆ ನೇಮವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಈಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ವಾಯಿದೆಗತಿಸಿ 15 ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಈಗ ಅದು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ 15 ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತವಾಗಿವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ನೇಮಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಇರಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆರೀತಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪನವರು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ 4,000 ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆರೀತಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪವರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ನೋಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 600 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿಮಾತ್ರ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇಹೊರತು ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಅವರು ಆರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವೀಗ ನಂಬುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದವು. ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾಕಿ ಉಳಿದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮುಗಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ? ಅಂತೂ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಫಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅಂಗವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲವು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೂ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಲೀ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೊಂದೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಪವರನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ನೀವು ಮೊದಲು ಪಂಪ್‌ಹೌಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಹೌಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದಿವಸಗಳಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಪವರನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಲು ಇನ್ನೂ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅವುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲುಭಾಗಕೂಡ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಈಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆಯಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಮಗೇನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತಲೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಫ್ರೀಕ್ವೆನ್ಸಿ ಕನ್‌ವರ್ಷನ್ ಕೆಲಸಕೂಡ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟಷ್ಟರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗಾ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಲೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂ.ಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇವಲ 75 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಅನಿಸುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಈ ಎರಡನೇ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬಾಬಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹಣವೇನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಪೀರಿಯಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಗಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೀಗ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ 63 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆದಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಖೋತಾ ತೋರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏನೇನೋ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿವೆಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಟ್ಯಾರೀಫ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗದೆ ಹಾಗೇ ಉಳಿದಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಒಂದು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂಸಹ ಇನ್ನೂ ಶೇಕಡ 15-20 ಕೆಲಸ ಡಿಲೆ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಈ ಬಾಬಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಆ ರಿವೈಸ್ಡ್ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಡಿಫಿಸಿಟ್ ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 75 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಖೋತಾ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಏನೇನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಾಗಲೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲೀ ಈ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ

ವಿಧಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದು ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರೋತ್ಪನ್ನದ ಕೊರತೆ ನೀಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ; ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮೊದಲು ತೆಗೆದ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಈ ಒಂದು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕದ ವಿನಾ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಸಾಧಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಟ್ಯಾರಿಫ್ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಏನೊಂದು ಸಲಹೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇನೂ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವ್ಯವಸಾಯೋದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ 100 ಯೂನಿಟ್ಟುಗಳವರೆಗೂ ಒಂದು 5 H.P. ಮೋಟಾರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ 5 ನ. ಪೈ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ದರವನ್ನು 3 ನ. ಪೈ. ಇಳಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನುಕೂಡ ಕೇವಲ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕಾಲಗಳ ಪವರ್ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. 5 H.P. ಮೋಟರ್ ಹಗಲು 12 ಘಂಟೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅದೇ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ 10 H.P. ಮೋಟಾರನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಟಾಲ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಏನೂ ಕಡಮೆ ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಯೂಂ ಆದಂತೆ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಒಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೀಗ ರೈತನಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೂ ಆತನಿಗೇನೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಒಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ರಿಯಾಯಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಟ್ಯಾರೀಫ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ರೇಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ರೇಟನ್ನಿನ್ನೂ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಆ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯೇನಿದೆ ಇದೂಕೂಡ ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ನಿಂತುಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಯಂತ್ರೋಪಕರಣಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಹಳೆಯವು. ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸದಹೊರತು ಈ ತೊಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯರವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ತಾವು ಈ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೊಂದು ಮಿನಿಮಂ ರಿಟರ್ನ್ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿಧಾಯಕ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೈಬಿಡದಹೊರತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲೀ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರಾಗಲೀ ಈ ಯೋಜನೆ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಂಕಲ್ಪಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳೊಂದನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಜನೆ ಫಲಪ್ರದವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯಿದ್ದರೆ ತಾವು ಆ ಮಿನಿಮಂ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಈ ರೇಟ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಚರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಏರಿಯಾಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೊಂದು ರೀತಿ ರೇಟನ್ನು ಇಡಬಾರದು. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಇಂಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಂದೂ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು ; ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಇಂತಹದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಾಳಿಗಾರವರು ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆ ವಾದವೇನಿದೆ ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಹಾಲಿ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತೀರಾವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿದೆ ; ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ನೌಕರರನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ತಿಂಗಳ ಅವಧಿಯೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೀನಿಯಾರಿಟಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇನೂ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಾಳಿಗಾರವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದಂಥ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸರಿಯಾದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನೀಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರೂಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ರೆಕ್ರುಯಿಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಆ ಆರ್ಡರ್‌ಗಳನೇಮ-ನೀತಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗೇ ಜನರನ್ನು ನೌಕರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಈ ನೌಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹುಕುಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರೆಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಪಂಗಡಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆ ಜಿ. ಓ. ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಈ ನೌಕರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಆ ನೇಮವನ್ನು ಉಲ್ಲಂಘಿಸಿದರೆ ಅದು ತಪ್ಪಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ನೇಮಗಳನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಪಾಲಿಸಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಗತ್ಯ.

ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಬಾಳಿಗಾರವರು ಹಳೆಯ ಮೈಸೂರು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದೆಎಂದು ಒಂದು ವಾದ ಹೂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಂಥ ಒಂದುವಾದ ಹೂಡಲು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ದೊರೆತವೋ ಅದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಬಹಿರಂಗ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡರೋ ಹಾಗೇ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನೇನು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಯಾವ್ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಪೋರ್ಟ್‌ಪೋಲಿಯೋ ಮಿನಿಷ್ಟರಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂತ ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅವರಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಪೂರಾ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶಂಸೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಂದ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ನ್ಯೂನತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ನಮಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೂ ತಿಳಿಯುವಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್ ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಪವರ್ ಏನಿದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಗೌಡ)

ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಫುಡ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಪವರ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸ್ಕೀಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದ್ದಾದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಕೆಲಸವಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯುಂಟಾಗುವುದು ಸಹಜವಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಾವೇ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೇ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಲಕರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದರೆ, power supply to irrigation pumps ಸರಿಯಾದ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ revision of tariff ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು arrears ಉಳಿದಿವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಬಾಕಿ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗದೆ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ರೈತರು ಹಣ ಕಟ್ಟುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಡವಾದರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಾಕಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಪವರನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದರೆ ತಾನಾಗಿಯೇ ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೆನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದೇಹವಿಲ್ಲ.

Accountancy, depreciation, reserve. ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಕಾರ್ಯರೂಪಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೇನಿವೆ ಅವು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದಾದರೆ ಎರಡನೆಯ ಯೋಜನೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಚಿಕ್ಕನಾಯ್ಕನಹಳ್ಳಿ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದಿರುವ 1959-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥೂಲವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ 61 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. 49ನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ, Income from various sources ನಲ್ಲಿ.

	Rs.
From sale of electricity	3,34,50,000
From other items, rents, hire, etc.	5,50,000
Net loss ...	61,00,000
	4,01,00,000

ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕೋಟಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Interest on loans ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 34 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪುನಃ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 56 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಎಂದು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದು ಸತ್ಯವೋ, ಯಾವುದು ತಪ್ಪೋ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 61 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೋತಾ ಬರುವಾಗ 61 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖೋತಾ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಅರ್ಥವಿದೆಯೊ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಜಾಂಶ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನಂಬಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. Infantile paralysis ಬಂದಿರುವ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರು ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ವಾದ ವಿವಾದ ಇನ್ನೂ ಫೈಸಲ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

"Conclusion.—The budget of the Board is worked out on the trends of the working of the Board during the past one year and a half after its formation. The decisions of the Board and of Government in regard to the following questions now under consideration may materially affect the Budget forecasts:—"

ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ರೂಪ ಅಥವಾ ರೇಖೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವರೂಪವನ್ನು ಈ ಹನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಂಶಗಳ ವಿವಾದವೇನಾದರೂ ಪರಿಹಾರವಾದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡಿನವರೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ರಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದು ಸುವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ, ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತು ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

". . . . . A Credit of Rs. 5,75,81,747 under Depreciation Funds is due to be transferred to

the Board as agreed to in Government letter No. P.W. 45 SHT 58, dated the 24th June 1958. Adjustment in accounts has not yet been made although it has been taken into consideration while preparing the Budget."

ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಅಡ್ಜಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ? ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದುದನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ? ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈಕುಂಠಬಾಳಿಗರವರು ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ poineer of electrical generation ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಉನ್ನತ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಆ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹಿಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತುಂಬ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದುದು. ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯವನ್ನಷ್ಟೇ ಹೇಳಿ ಮುಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋದರು. ನಾನಾದರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

What causes epileptic fits in the power-supply in our State has been authoritatively explained by the Executive Engineer, Electrical Division in Mysore. He said at a Rotary meeting that "the chief cause of the frequent power supply failure experienced in Mysore State is to be traced to the equipment and machinery which have become obsolete." In these days of all-round austerity, one could understand though not appreciate if the Department were having to make do with obsolescent material; but when the equipment is obsolete—as the Executive Engineer certifies—its being utilised becomes intolerable. Apart from the frequent break-down in supply, the number of accidents caused by the cables snapping all of a sudden and at so many places is evidently due to their obsolete nature. Indeed, electric supply has become so sensitive and undependable that it stops even when one sneezes. The mystery is now officially cleared by the Executive Engineer, but the question arises whether the Government would have tolerated the use of obsolete equipment if electric supply were in the Private Sector. (Incidentally, that Mysore State, which was the pioneer generator of electricity should have been relegated to the rear in the current record of power production is greatly to be regretted; and the cause has been traced to the factionalism in the ruling party that is continuously diverting Ministerial attention from essential developmental works). When other states get all the equipment they want, apparently without difficulty, what prevents our State from procuring atleast the obsolescent discard from those States, if not entirely equipment? present brinkmanship in electric supply The must soon be ended. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಹಿಂದೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯ ಉತ್ಪಾದನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವೊಂದು ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತೋ ಯಾವುದು ಕೀರ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅಳಿಸಿದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು.

ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ 4 ರಂತೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು ಒಟ್ಟು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಳಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು waste ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು waste ಆಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ All India levelಗೂ ನಮಗೂ ಶೇಕಡ 5 ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವು ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ತನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಹೊಸ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಶೇಕಡ 5ರಂತೆ wastageನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸಿದರೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪಂಪ್‌ಸೆಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ವೇಸ್ಟ್ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕಣ್ಣು ತೆರೆದು ನೋಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ, ಬೋರ್ಡು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ವರದಿ ಕೊಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಕೂಡ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಏನು ಅಂಶ ಅಡಕವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಂಥಾ ಅನೇಕ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಅಡಕವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. I call it a crude way of budgeting. ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಬಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ, ಮೆಷನರಿ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಡಿಪ್ರಿಷಿಯೇಷನ್ ಮೂರು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಬಲ್ಡಿಂಗಿನಮೇಲೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶೇಕಡಾ ಎರಡು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್‌ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಲ್ಡಿಂಗ್ ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ವಾಹನಗಳಿಗೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೆಷನರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರೀತಿ ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಏಕದಮ್ 36 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೂರು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನು ನಾಲ್ಕು ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ)

ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಕಾರಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನಾಲ್ಕೂವರೆ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಸೆಟ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟರವೇರೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ನಂಬಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಕುರುಡ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಏನಾ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಯಾವ ರೂಪ ರೇಖೆಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ ರಾತ್ರಿ ಟೈಮ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಗಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಂಬುದು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಸ್ಪೀಚಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ನನಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಒಂದು ತರಹ ಮ್ಯಾತಮ್ಯಾಟಿಕಲ್ ಕೆಲ್ಕ್ಯುಲೇಷನ್, ಕೊಡುವುದು, ಕಳೆಯುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟು ಅಂಶ ತೋರಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದಿನ ಯಾವ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇದೆ, ಕನ್‌ಸ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಟೀವ್ ವರ್ಕ್ಸ್ ಯಾವುದು ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ. ಮದ್ರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಎಲಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಸಿಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲೆವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕರೆಂಟ್ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಲೆಖ್ಖ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅರ್ಧ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಅರ್ಧ ಬೋರ್ಡು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು, ಇದು ಯಾವ ನ್ಯಾಯ ! ಸಮತೂಕವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯವಹಾರವೂ ಬಿಸಿನೆಸ್ ಲೈಕ್ ಆಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೂ ರಿಲೇಷನ್‌ಷಿಪ್ ಹೇಗಿರಬೇಕೆಂದರೆ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗಲೀ, ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯ ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ದುಡ್ಡು ಅಷ್ಟು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಸಾಲ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ? 1¼ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 5 ಕೋಟಿ ಬೋರ್ಡಿನ ಹಣ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ? ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 1959ಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ಹಣ ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ 1¼ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1¼ ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬದ್ದದ್ದು ಯಾವ ಧರ್ಮ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕಡಿದಾಳ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ.—ಇನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಅವರಿಂದ ಬದ್ದಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಥವಾ ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲೆವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಶಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋಣ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೊತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಫಿಗರ್ಸ್ ಏನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 2800 ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಅದೇ ಫಿಗರ್ ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲೆವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ 61 ಸಾವಿರದ 307 ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಇದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ 32 ಸಾವಿರ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಫೈ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಹಣದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಿಂದೆ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಛಕ್ತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು 2800 ಪಟ್ಟಣ ಮತ್ತು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಿಫೈ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ನಾವು ಸರಾಸರಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಕೂಡ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಬಿದ್ದಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೋಗ್ರಾಮ್ ಏನು ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ರಿವೈಜ್‌ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅಪಕೀರ್ತಿ ತರುವ ರೀತಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವರ್ತಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಕ್ತಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮ್ ಇಡುತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಆ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಯಿತು, ಈ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದರೆ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ನೋಯುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾಡಲಾರದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನೆಪ ಹುಡುಕಿಕೊಂಡು ತನಗೆ ಏನು ರೋಗ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅಶಕ್ತತೆ ಇದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಪ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೇಷನ್ ಆಫ್ ಲಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಲಿ. ಪಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಪ್ಲಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಇದೆಯೋ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆಯೋ, ಅಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನೂ ಪೂರೈಸಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲದಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಾನಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಲ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಲೆವೆಲ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರಾಂತ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ಲೆವೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸತತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೋರ್ಡಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದುವರಿದರೆ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, I wish the Minister for Public Works was here to effectively answer certain criticisms levelled against the Department.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—You answer ineffectively ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—You may say whether I answer effectively

or not. Sir, objection was raised to the speech made at the time when the motion was moved. Unfortunately the Minister for Public Works had to leave this place in connection with a private visit to Bombay. I could not acquaint myself with all the details to make a speech. I have got ample material with me, every information pertaining to the functioning of the Board. I do not know whether within the limited time at our disposal, I will be able to cover all the points raised by the Hon'ble Members. Sir, the Board was constituted in September 1957 with the maximum number of persons prescribed according to the law.

1 P.M.

The Board has taken over all the functions of the erstwhile Department of Electricity.

In accordance with the provisions contained in the Electricity Act, if I may disclose a secret, for about three or four years we were against the formation of a Board in the beginning when we were in the old State. But we were compelled to constitute a Board.

Before answering the criticisms levelled against the Government I would like to place some details before the House because several members who participated in the debate found fault with me for not giving the particulars with regard to certain items. With regard to power position......

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It has already been given.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—So far as Hydel project is concerned the position is 2,25,800 kwts; so far as diesel stations are concerned it is 11,409 kwts.

Emphasis was laid on rural electrification and I.P. sets. My friend Sri Mallaradhya and a few other friends have stressed the need for allotting more founds for rural electrification and I.P. sets. With regard to rural electrification, the financial outlay is as follows:

1956—57	...	28·86 lakhs
1957—58	...	48·18 ,,
1958—59	...	23·04 ,,

up to January end.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Has the amount been spent?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That is the outlay. That is the target for the Second Plan. With regard to I.P. sets 4860 sets have been serviced up to March 1959.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I said ever since you took over, 2400 pumping sets have been installed and after it went under the control of the Board the figure comes to 4000. This figure relates to the pumps installed during the Second Five Year Plan. To that extent my figures are not wrong.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—In 1956—57 as against a target of one thousand sets, 1323 I.P. sets have been serviced. In 1957—58, as against a target of 1350, 1663 were serviced. In 1958—59, as against 1550, 1564 have been serviced. The outlay incurred in 1956—57 is 36·54 lakhs; in 1957—58 it is 35·66 lakhs; in 1958—59 up to January end it is 24·03 lakhs.

I come to the very important points raised by the Hon'ble Members. My friend Sri Mallaradhya raised an objection that there was delay in placing the Budget of 1958—59 before the House. Unfortunately the Budget for the year 1958—59 could not be discussed though it was placed on the Table of the House. He was also pleased to say that there was delay in constituting the State Consultative Council. It is true that there was delay because of the fact that the Council according to the law should be composed of representatives of various interests concerned. We had to take the concurrence of all those concerned and hence there was delay. The Budget of 1958—59 had been placed before the Council and agreed to by it.

He also said that there was inordinate delay in the delivery of bills, interruptions in service, surreptitious tapping of main lines, enormous wastage and loss of power in transmission. The Board has given attention to the question of prompt delivery of bills...

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you send the bills by post? We can adopt the means as we have in the

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

Postal Department. It is more effectively done than by any other department and we are sure of getting our tappals.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—A suggestion has been made by the Leader of the Opposition that the amount should be collected by sending people round. It is a suggestion worth examining.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Will the Hon'ble Minister tell us why, a part from the Board and the State Advisory Council, the local district Council could not come into existence ?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—It is not obligatory. Government may constitute local committees. But the matter is engaging the attention of Government. We are thinking of appointing local committees.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is very desirable to appoint those committees.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—With regard to interruptions, interruptions no doubt do take place. It is not a novel feature after the Board came into existence. The reasons are well known. Some of the transmission lines are old ; they have to be replaced; it requires both money and material.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—You have got 5 crores ; you can make use of it.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We must get the material.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—You have not tried.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The material we need should be there.

With regard to loss of power it has been pointed out by the said Tariff Committee that the present losses are to the extent of 20 per cent and that total loss should not generally exceed 15 per cent This is a matter to be actively considered by the Board. My friends Sri Mallaradhya and Sri Narasimhan were pleased to say that the report of the Tariff Committee had not received the attention of the Government. The report was received on 19th January 1959 and a decision had to be taken early. But the report contains certain suggestions that affect the interests of the people of the rural areas. Therefore, we need some time. The matter is before Government. We hope to take a decision early, within a month.

Sri Narasimhan objected to Government having control over certain projects. The Board came into existence only recently and they have to establish themselves firmly in the initial stages. It would have been difficult for the Board to manage all these works. Mysore is a pioneer in the field of electricity. The engineers in the Department are capable of tackling the problem to the satisfaction of Government. There is nothing wrong in excluding certain works from the purview of the Board. This is done even in certain other States.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Is the Minister aware that in Madras the Members of the Board are part-timers and in spite of that all the projects are under the control of the Electricity Board ?

†Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—Even the Kerala Government recently wrote to us asking us to send them certain information with regard to the functioning of the Board and the exclusion of certain projects from the purview of the Board. From this communication we infer that they are also thinking of excluding certain works from the jurisdiction of the Board. On the other hand, I had a discussion with the Chairman of the Board today and he was happy that certain works are outside the purview of the Board.

With regard to the objection that there should not be a separate electrical establishment for the maintenance of electricial installations in Government buildings, the main reason behind this is that the expenditure will be lower when compared to the cost that will be incurred if the work is entrusted to the Board. Moreover we are not the consumers.

The next point is with regard to the provision made for rural electrification and irrigation pumps. The provision must depend upon the funds and availability of materials. Consistent with our resources and the availability

of materials we have made a provision for rural electrification and irrigation pumps. It was pointed out that the returns prescribed were onerous and would not encourage the ryots to instal pump sets. Hon'ble Members are aware that it is a commercial concern. It must be self-sufficient and should stand on its own resources. Unless the Government decides to subsidise, they should not be made to incur loss. The Government of India is meeting about 25 per cent of the cost as subsidy. Government is thinking of making over the entire amount to the Electricity Board.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What I said was that out of the electricity tax that you are collecting, you should be able to subsidise the Board to the extent of its loss. The consumers pay the tax and Government retains it. It is not fair to the consumers. If you want to stimulate agricultural food production, you should subsidise.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The consumer in general will be benefitted on account of the tax that we levy.

It was pointed out that the annual financial statement did not present the correct or complete picture of the functioning of the Board. This is a suggestion to be borne in mind. We will request the Board to furnish additional information in future.

With regard to the services, it is true that this could not be settled early. Firstly, the question involves legal as well as constitutional matters. The Law Department advised this Government to issue notices to the employees who were working in the Electricity Department. Some of them unconditionally agreed to be employees under the Board, but many raised certain objections and are stipulating certain conditions.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Are Government aware of the action taken by the Madras Government? Will they consult how it was that they took a decision in this matter within a month?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I was told, they did not do it overnight. I have no information on that point.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I have a copy of the order issued by Madras and Kerala. They have simply transferred their employees. It was well within their power. They acted under the Electricity Supply Act. On the other hand the Mysore Government issued notices and asked for their willingness so that 80 per cent of them are not willing to say this way or that way. I want to know what further steps the Government proposes to take?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—We will take a decision in the matter. On account of the delay in taking a decision, the employees are not put to any loss. Their service conditions and salary are protected. We have issued directions to the Board for that. No doubt, there is justification for the Hon'ble members to say that the decision should be taken very early.

With regard to the objection that the system of accounts maintained is outmoded, the question of permitting the Board to amend the Electricity Account Code is under consideration.

Regarding recruitment I wish to submit that reservation in favour of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes is being followed as in the case of the other Government Departments.

Sri V. P. DEENADAYALU NAIDU.—Can you substantiate that with regard to the recruitment that has been done? With great respect, I say that it has not been followed.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I am definitely told by the Chairman and the concerned persons that the rules that are in vogue in the other departments which govern reservations of certain places for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes are being followed by the Electricity Board.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Except in the matter of appointment of Stenographers, I have got information from the members of the Board that they are following the procedure followed in all Government Departments.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—That is because there is dearth of stenographers among Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes.

(SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA)

The other point raised was with regard to adequate provision for advancing loans to the Board. The Board is in a position to meet its current obligations and even capital expenditure from out of its revenue resources. If there is need, the Board can raise a loan with the guarantee of this Government. If need be, the Government is going to advance the necessary loan to the Board.

With regard to declaration of capital, it was said that the capital liability had not been fixed on a correct value ation. Under section 62(2) of the Act Government should declare the value of the assets transferred to the Board within two months. We had no definite information with regard to the assets that were in existence in the different regions, but the value declared by this Government is approximately the correct value.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Is the Government aware that the rates have now gone up and that most of our schemes were completed 10 years ago when the market price of several items was much low and that the values have now risen up by at least 25 per cent? So while evaluating, will care be taken not to underestimate?

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I agree that the valuation should be correct. The value declared now corresponds to the book value of the assets as on the date of the constitution of the Board.

It was pointed out that the rate of interest was too high. Hon'ble members should not forget that for the loans we take from the Government of India and the public we are required to pay interest at the rate of a little over 4 per cent. Therefore there is no justification for arguing that the interest should be reduced.

With regard to depreciation, depreciation varies from asset to asset. Unfortunately, with regard to the assets that come into the possession of the Board, there was no classification. The classification work is now going on. For civil works the depreciation charged is at the rate of 1 per cent and for other works 3 per cent.

SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Last year it was 3 per cent; but this year you have made it 4 per cent. According to section 69 what is allowed is 3 per cent *plus* compound interest. How is it that you have made it 4 per cent?

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The average comes to 3 per cent only.

The next important point dealt with by members is with regard to recovery of arrears amounting to Rs. 90 lakhs. It is true that arrears are outstanding principally from 4 textile concerns. They had filed writ petitions before the High Court at the time when the Board took over.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—No figures of arrears have been shown anywhere.

1-30 P.M.

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I will give the figures. The arrears of demand stood at Rs. 90·85 lakhs at the end of October 1957 sooon after the Electricity Board took over. After the writ petitions were dismissed, they approached the District Judge for arbitration. That was resisted by the Electricity Board and I believe now the arrears amounting to Rs. 68 lakhs up to end of 1956 were due Rs. 5 lakhs from the Government departments, Rs. 6 lakhs from the local bodies and Rs. 57 lakhs from large textile concerns and private consumers.

SRI V. SRINIVAS SHETTY.—Why not cut off the service to these people as you do to private people; for non-payment of a single month's arrears you cut off service to private people.

SRI KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The suggestion is quite simple. You must remember that this is a commercial concern. A commercial concern should keep the consumers in good humour as far as possible. Suppose in certain concerns, thousands of labourers are working. If they are thrown out of employment Mr. Narasimhan and Mr. V. Srinivas Shetty will pounce on Government and contend that For arrears of a few lakhs of rupees, the Board was not justified in cutting off the supplies. That would have been the criticism.

Sri F. X. DENIS PINTO.—What about the ladies? If the Board stops electricity, they will also bawl out. Laughter).

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—With regard to the arrears due from Government departments, I should submit that on account of the dispute with regard to the rates, the amount cannot be paid by the Government departments.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have already recovered the cost and the interest on the meters. It is an unconcionable levy and I think you are exposing yourself to crticism and legal complication in the fullness of time.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.-Anyhow, the suggostion will be borne in mind.

With regard to establishment charges, I should say that they are not higher than the those prevailing in other areas.

With regard to the point raised by Mr. Mallaradhya that exemptions have been given to certain private electrical undertakings, the law now in force provides for certain controls over those private undertakings. If they have to be nationalised, a legislation is necessary. The matter is engaging the attention of the Government and even without nationlisation, it is quite possible to have necesary controls over those undertakings.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Andhra has made nationalisation.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—What is the difference of that one crore?

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—I was coming to that point. It was a printing mistake. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to page 6. The figures furnished with regard to both Hydel and Diesel are correct.

One point was mentioned, namely that there is not enough autonomy to the Board. I do not know what the Hon'ble Members mean by saying that there is not enough autonomy to the Board. The Board is constituted; it is quite justified for Government to call for reports from the Board. We are responsible to you. You find fault with us if something goes wrong. Should we not know what is happening in the Board?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—The Act lays down in what matters you should give directions to the Board. Our complaint is that you have not fulfilled those obligations. On the other hand, you transgress its autonomy and prevent it from functioning properly. So far as the Kerala State is concerned, Government have given power to the Electricity Board in the matter of pay scales and certain minor things. Here for everything they have to come to you and you will never take a decision.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—The other point raised by Mr. Mallaradhya is, that there are several references sent bythe Electricity Board, pending before Government.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Here 11 points are printed and placed before us.

Sri KADIDAL MANJAPPA.—They are very important points and they require time. My friend Mr. V. Srinivas Setty was pleased to say that Government was very sensitive to criticism. Not at all. My friend Sri Muckannappa in season and out of season and with reason or without reason goes on criticising the Government. If the criticism is justified, we take it seriously. If it is not justified we simply keep quiet.

Finally, I must thank the Hon'ble Members for giving certain valuable suggestions. Those suggestions will be considered by Government sympathetically. I am sorry I could not cover all the points though I have got the necessary material with me. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me time.

Half-an-hour discussion in respect of answer to Starred Question No. 75.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Half-an-hour discussion is put down for to-day. I will only speak a few words because I see the House will not bear with me. Also, the Chief Minister is here.

The question is rather important, so, I request the Hon'ble Members to bear with me for a few minutes. The only point which arises out of this motion is,